The Pyongyang Times

No. 52 (422) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Together with Working People in Pyongyang, Participates in Elections of Deputies to Power Organs for Making Solid Worker-Peasant Power

Our people met December 12 as the auspicious day of electing deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and local power organs of different levels which will further cement our revolutionary power of the workers and peasants.

On the day Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people, together with working people in the city, voted at the poll of the Sosong district sub-constituency No. 115, Pyongyang.

Boundless were the emotion and joy of workers, technicians and office employees of the Chollima Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant and other working people in Sosong district, Pyongyang, who had the honour of voting at the significant elections to make invincible our revolutionary power, the powerful weapon of revolution and construction and the banner of freedom and happiness for our people, together with Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and the founder and guide of the first state of proletarian dictatorship in our country.

The ground in front of the polling-place was abustle like on a festive day, crowded with a large number of working people who turned out with flags of the Republic and bunches of flowers in their hands.

Hung on the front of the poll decorated in a festive attire was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, peerless patriot and national hero.

The portrait was flanked by streamers. "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people!" and a flag of the Republic.

Floating high in the blue sky above the poll were big balloons from which suspended slogans reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and flags of the Republic.

Working people were joyously singing and dancing in celebration of the auspicious day of elections for making solid our revolutionary power of the workers and peasants.

The hearts of working people who were joyously singing and dancing, waiting for the fatherly Leader to come, were overflowing with the feelings of infinite reverence, trust and ardent loyalty for the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who restored the country for our people who subjected to non-right and maltreatment, had been ill-clad and hunger-stricken in the past and brought them genuine freedom and rights and reared them to be proud masters of the country and pillars of revolution and provided them with a worthy life and infinite happiness.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally takes part in voting

At 9:30 a.m. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and people, arrived at the polling-place amid the loud strains of welcome music.

That moment, deafening cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader!" broke out and the ground in front of the poll turned into a beautiful garden of flowers.

Women labour innovators of the Chollima Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant presented him with bouquets of fragrant flowers carrying the infinite reverence of the entire electors of our country for him.

They also presented a bouquet to Comrade Kim Song Ae.

The Leader was met there by Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Kim Jung Rin, and Yang Hyong Sop and functionaries of central, city and district Party and government bodies and working people's organizations and the election committee.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung slowly stepped towards the polling-place, waving his hand to the enthusiastically cheering crowds.

The crowds, raising warm cheers towards the fatherly Leader, extended highest honour and deepest thanks to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the people, has been devoting his whole life to the struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, happiness of the people and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and always leads our people along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, holding high the torch of the great *Juche* idea.

Indeed, the founding, consolidation and development of our Republic, the immortal exploits performed by our government and today's happiness and bright morrow of our people are unthinkable apart from the great *Juche* idea of the Leader and his wise leadership.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung entered the polling-place, received ballots from the chairman of the sub-constituency election committee and cast ballots for Labour Hero Comrade Li Ung Won, deputy chief of the Chollima assembling shop of the Chollima Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant, who was a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and for candidates for deputies to the city and district people's assemblies.

Then leading cadres of the Party and Government and working people cast ballots.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung left the polling-place amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds.

Loudly singing in chorus the song "Long life and good health to the Leader", with the feelings of infinite adoration for the fatherly Leader, the crowds wholeheartedly wished the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a long life in good health for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the generations to come and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The entire working people of our country including the workers of the Chollima Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant who participated in the elections together with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung confirmed their revolutionary determination to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of our revolution and bring earlier the bright morrow of socialism and communism by thoroughly arming themselves with the immortal revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the Leader, constantly consolidating the revolutionary power of the workers and peasants founded by the Leader and more staunchly struggling with single heart along the road of revolution indicated by the Leader.

ABSOLUTE SUPPORT TO AND TRUST IN THE REVOLUTIONARY POWER

100 % OF ENTIRE ELECTORS PARTICIPATE IN VOTING, 100 % OF ENTIRE ELECTORS VOTE FOR CANDIDATES

Report of Central Election Committee Made Public

On December 13 the Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the provincial (city under central authority), city (district) and county people's assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public an official report on the returns of the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the provincial (city under central authority), city (district) and county people's assemblies of the DPRK which were held on December 12, 1972.

According to the report, the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the provincial (city under central authority), city (district) and county people's assemblies of the DPRK were held strictly in accordance with the "Rules on Elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and Provincial (City under Central Authority), City (District) and County People's Assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" amid a high political enthusiasm and great joy of the entire people who were all out to further consolidate the revolutionary power of workers and peasants.

100 per cent of the entire electors registered in the voters' lists except those on a trip abroad participated in voting at all constituencies formed under the "Rules on Elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and Provincial (City under Central Authority), City (District) and County People's Assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

100 per cent of the electors who participated as one in the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and provincial (city under central authority), city (district) and county people's assemblies voted respectively for the candidates of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and provincial (city under central authority), city (district) and county people's assemblies who were registered in all the constituencies.

This is an expression of the infinite trust and loyalty of the entire people to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who founded the Workers' Party of Korea, a Marxist-Leninist Party, and established the worker-peasant power led by the working class for the first time in the history of our country and always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

The elections widely demonstrated once again internally and externally the rock-firm political and ideological unity of the whole society closely united with one ideology and one will around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, on the basis of the Juche idea, and the absolute support to and trust in our Party and the Government of the Republic led by him.

According to the report, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and 540 others were elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The report made public the list.

3,185, of which 729 are women, were elected deputies to the provincial (city under central authority) people's assemblies and 24,784, of which 6,402 are women, deputies to the city (district) and county people's assemblies.

DEMONSTRATION OF UNITY OF OUR PEOPLE

Electorate of Huichon Elect Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Sun of the Nation,

as Deputy to Supreme People's Assembly with Ardent Loyalty

Huichon, the land covered with glory, was aboil on December 12 with infinite emotion and joy at directly electing the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, as deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The hearts of all the voters hurrying to the polling stations were filled with deepest gratitude, absolute trust and fidelity to the sagacious Leader who founded the immortal *Juche* idea and has brightly lit the path of the times and led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and, on the basis of the deep and strong roots of the revolutionary traditions established by him in person in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the ever-victorious Party, and the state of proletarian dictatorship, the first of their kind in the history of this land, and is confidently leading them to great victory.

Hung on walls of the polling stations were portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and people.

The glorious moment for dedicating votes of loyalty to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was approaching.

At 9 a.m. sharp, the honour of casting the first vote at sub-constituency No. 11 was bestowed upon Labour Hero Han Chang Hui who reported to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who visited the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Plant for the thirteenth time in April last, that the Red machine builders in Huichon had victoriously captured the height of 10,000 machine tools, as they had pledged to the fatherly Leader.

He cast his ballot with infinite allegiance to the fatherly Leader who has turned the plant into a large modern machine-tool plant and reared him, the son of a poor peasant, into a member of the working class, the master of the country, and into a Labour Hero of the Republic.

During the Fatherland Liberation War when the destiny of the country was at stake, the Leader called in person at Huichon despite the flames of the war and chose the building site of the plant and indicated the orientation and ways of its construction.

From then on, the fatherly Leader has given earnest teachings many times to the workers of the plant and has brightly illumined the road to be followed by the plant.

At the same moment, Rim Chol Hung, an engineer, had the honour of being the first to vote with his families at sub-constituency No. 1. He shouted at the top of his voice "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" Choked with emotion at the paternal love of the Leader higher than the sky and warmer than the sun, he renewed his resolution, big tears rolling down his cheeks.

After casting her ballot of loyalty, Hong Un Song, head of a sub-workteam of the Yokpyong Cooperative Farm, said: when I recall my miserable lot of the past when I suffered an inhumane treatment under the feudalistic yoke and capitalist oppression for I was female, I keenly feel what great happiness our women enjoy now learning, working and living with equal rights with men under the socialist system set up by the Leader.

All the voters cast their ballots of loyalty with the determination, warmer than fire and harder than steel, to attend forever the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom the people of all lands look up to as the genius of revolution and to bring into full bloom in this land the immortal *Juche* idea under the banner of the worker-peasant revolutionary power led by him.

By participating in the elections as one with boundless fidelity to the Leader, the voters showed once again the invincible strength of our people united and rallied around him with one ideology and one will and their absolute support to and trust in our revolutionary power.

The electors in the Huichon district have the honour of directly electing the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly

Electors throughout the Country Participate in Elections

of Deputies to Supreme People's Assembly and Local People's Assemblies with High Political Enthusiasm

On December 12 the electors throughout the country participated with great joy and emotion in the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, and local people's assemblies at different levels to consolidate into an invincible one the revolutionary power of the workers and peasants, a powerful weapon of our revolution and construction and the banner of freedom and happiness of our people, established by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All the residential quarters and villages of the country were garbed in festive attire.

Fluttering on the flagpoles, tall public buildings and flats were deep blue and red coloured national flags of the Republic with radiant five-point stars. Seen here and there in the streets and the towns and villages were election slogans and posters and festive lanterns.

On this jubilant day the hearts of our people were filled with the feelings of deepest thanks and unbounded reverence for the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who established the revolutionary power of the workers and peasants and has provided our people with today's freedom and happiness by leading the revolution and construction straightly along the one road of victory.

At 9 a.m. sharp, voting began at all the constituencies.

The electors put their priceless ballots into the ballot boxes, looking up to the portraits of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung hung on the walls of the polling stations, with the resolve to remain faithful to the Leader till the end of the sun and the moon.

In North Hwanghae Province, too, voting began simultaneously at 9 in the morning in all the constituencies.

Comrade Li Ok Son, a labour innovator, was the first to vote at the booth of sub-constituency No. 129 of the Kuchon constituency with proud success—fulfilment of her six-year quota before the 60th birthday of the fatherly Leader and production of yarn equivalent to her assignments for more than 11 years.

She evinced her determination to repay the great love and solicitude of the fatherly Leader and contribute to the prosperity and development of the country and the promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by effecting new innovations in the production of yarn, upholding his lofty intention to provide better clothes to our people.

All the working people in South Pyongan Province including the machine builders of Kiyang, Tokchon and Taean, the Red miners of Anju, Sinchang and Choyang, and the agricultural working people of the Yoldusamchonri plain and the Chongsan plain who have harvested rich crops every year with the high honour of being the food supplier for the country, participated in the elections with high political enthusiasm.

The honour of casting the first ballots at the booth of sub-constituency No. 74 of the Kiyang constituency was conferred upon Comrade Song Gye Bong, a finishing worker of the automation shop of the Kiyang Tractor Plant, who returned home, through the sea route opened by the Leader, from Japan where he had undergone national humiliation and maltreatment.

Voting also took place in all the constituencies in South Hwanghae Province including the Yonbaek, Namuri and Orori plains, the rice bowls.

Li Tae Jong, a member of the second workteam of the Wonam Cooperative Farm in Sinchon county which had just finished the thrashing of harvested rice, came rushing to the polling station of sub-constituency No. 42 and cast precious ballots, extending highest honour and deepest thanks to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of our agricultural working people.

Coming out of the booth, he said that he, who had been downtrodden in south Korea as a hired hand, going in rags and hunger, dedicated his ballots of loyalty, ballots of victory, as a legitimate master of the country brought up in the warm embrace of the Leader. This joy and this honour are incomparable to anything, he said. He loudly shouted "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" raising his hands.

This was followed by deafening cheers of "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" that rocked the polling place.

Voting was held in South Hamgyong Province from the industrial city of Hamhung which has been turned into a gigantic chemical and machine-building base of *Juche* under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the ore and coal mining districts of Kwangchon, Hochon and Kowon which have developed into large-scale mining bases and the fishing ports of Sinpo, Hongwon and Tanchon which have been built as powerful fishery bases.

Master of Science Li Sang Gyun greeted the elections with a brilliant success in scientific researches which has spread a new prospect for the *Juche*-based researches into synthetic rubber. After voting at sub-constituency No. 105 of Hoesang district, Hamhung, he said:

With a feeling of boundless fidelity to the respected and beloved Leader who has reared me, a son of a tenant, into a full-fledged scientist, a Master of Science, I cast ballots of loyalty in favour of candidates of deputies faithful to the Leader.

I have renewed my firm resolution to repay the great debt of gratitude I owe to the Leader with a success in contributing to the consolidation of the material base of the worker-peasant revolutionary power and elevation of the people's living standard by making new raw materials of light industry based on *Juche* in the near future.

Kaesong, a city adjacent to the Demarcation Line, was also pervaded with infinite emotion and joy on the auspicious day of election.

Yu In Mok, a farmer of the October Cooperative Farm in Kaesong who participated in voting at the polling station of sub-constituency No. 65 of Sonjuk constituency said: At this significant moment, I am thinking of the relatives and friends in Suwon county, Kyonggi Province, my native place.

He said further:

Today when the north-south Red Cross talks and sessions of the North-South Co-ordination Commission are held alternately in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and Seoul, I feel ever more eager longing for them.

I will defend more firmly my revolutionary post to bring earlier the glorious day when we will lead a happy life together with our compatriots in the south in a reunified country under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people.

One hundred per cent of the electors registered in the lists participated in voting in all constituencies of Ryanggang Province, the historic revolutionary battle site, and Chagang, Kangwon and North Hamgyong Provinces.

Voting was also held at the units of the People's Army and Constabulary amid high political enthusiasm.

On the auspicious day of elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies of various levels the soldiers standing guard over the defence line of the fatherland unanimously participated in the elections, their hearts aglow with high pride and honour of being the revolutionary fighters of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, fighters who firmly defend the Central Committee of the Party headed by him, our revolutionary power and the socialist system.

Labour innovators of the Pyongyang Textile Mill, too, participate in the elections

The polling booth of sub-constituency No. 98, Oesong District, Pyongyang, is enveloped in a mood of immense joy and emotions

RALLIED CLOSELY AROUND THE LEADER

Emotions and Joy Pervade the Polls

Elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and the provincial (city under the central authority), city (district) and county people's assemblies—another jubilant event to be recorded in the history of our country—were held at a stirring time when the whole country was seething with the revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction and the 3,000-ri land of Korea from the north to the south was pervaded throughout with ever stronger desire for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

On the morning of the election day Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, was thrown into a whirlpool of emotions and joy as seen in the sub-constituency No. 47 in Songyo District, where songs were ringing out from the dawn, many hours before polling.

Our country of golden tapestry,
Blissful country of us people,
Prosperous it is under the rays of *Juche*.
What a joy, elections to the revolutionary power!
Let's all ballot expressing our loyalty

The front yard of the polling station of the sub-constituency was decked with the national flags of our Republic, multi-coloured tapes and gala-day lanterns. And there were red and blue balloons floating overhead. Seen fluttering in the wind were the placards which read: "All electors!

Let's energetically demonstrate the firm politico-ideological unity of us people centring around the Leader through the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and local power organs!"

"Let's reinforce still more the worker-peasant government for the prosperity and development of our country and the thriving of the coming generations!"

At the yard the people in their holiday best were merrily dancing to the accompaniment of Korean folk musical instruments like drums, big and small, and ggoengari (a kind of gong—Ed.) Among them were old men and women, weavers and machine builders residing in that district.

That morning they offered the deepest thanks and highest honour to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and their respected and beloved, benevolent fatherly Leader, who had waged the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle crossing and recrossing the high and steep peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san in order to establish the revolutionary power of workers and peasants which provided our people with the genuine rights and freedom and a happy life as well.

Out of sheer desire to further consolidate the DPRK Government, the powerful weapon of our revolution and construction and the banner of our people's freedom and happiness, all of them came out to the polling station so early in the morning. And they were anxious to ballot for the candidates in token of their loyalty to the Leader.

Among the voters at the sub-constituency were the workers, who now became the full-fledged masters of the country though they had once been mistreated and humiliated in every respect for their being "day labourer," the lowest section of the people under the colonial semi-feudal society before liberation. Also seen among the electors were the returnees from Japan, who took part in the elections with a high sense of honour in being the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the "cradleland of *Juche*." They had been subjected to all kinds of national humiliation and persecution in the alien land simply because they had been without their own state and power.

A flood of an immense joy and pride tinged with the sublime thought filled their hearts.

They participate in the elections once in a few years, each time renewing deep emotions and thanks for the worker-peasant government. It is because they suffered from the bitterer experiences than any other people for want of their own power and now keenly realize how precious it is, the happiness they enjoy under the government they have set up through the struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and people, pointed out:

"Ours is a government of the toiling classes which defends the interests of the workers and peasants."

Naturally, all the people are grateful to the worker-peasant government.

At the yard of the polling station I met with Pak Bong Sun, a labour innovator of the Pyongyang Textile Mill. I was told that she had fulfilled her assignment under the Six-Year Plan at 24:00 just on the day before the election by conducting vigorous campaign for increased production day in and day out with a determination to score a splendid success in her work in honour of the elections through which the government would be reinforced still more.

"The electors of our Kangan constituency," said she, "nominaled Comrade Kim Jong Sun, my colleague and a veteran worker of our mill, as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly.

"She is a daughter born into a poor worker's family. Under Japanese imperialist rule she had to work as a baby tender for a wealthy family when she was eight years old and then as an ore dressing worker ever since.

It was only under the socialist system set up by the Leader after liberation that she could indeed receive a treatment worthy of man. She is now head of the twice Chollima working-mothers workteam of the weaving shop of our mill and Labour Heroine of the DPRK.

"This is what Comrade Kim Jong Sun is like. No doubt that she will serve the people faithfully as ever.

"It is an immeasurable pride of us workers to see her elected to the Supreme People's Assembly.

"I am going to vote in her favour as a token of my loyalty to our revolutionary government, taking part in the elections to consolidate it further still."

Choe Hyon Su, a young worker of the Pyongyang Building Machine Factory, chimed in: "Two months before I received my citizenship card for I reached the age of 18. Now here I am ready to vote. It brings honour to me.

"Everybody is in festive mood, happy to join in the elections. At this moment my thought goes to daily news from south Korea.

South Korea, a report says, is under the 'emergency martial law' on top of the 'state of emergency' with the 'elections to National Conference for Reunification' at hand and the guiltless people are jailed in a terrible atmosphere everyday. Such is indeed unimaginable to us people in the northern half.

"I'll work as hard as I can for this blessed government of ours dedicating my youth to it."

All the people shared with the determination of this young worker, to be sure.

9:00 a.m.! It was the time for polling.

Yu Bong Son, an 80 years old man, was the first to come into the polling booth, with voting slips in hand. Hung on its wall was a portrait of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, flanked on both sides with the slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, organizer and inspirer of all victories for the Korean people!"

Other voters followed in his wake one after another, holding with both hands the voting slips handed by the member of the election committee.

I stepped toward the old man Yu Bong Son who just came out of the polling booth, and said to him that the voting must have gladdened him very much.

"I am so happy, you know," he responded. "It is quite cold today, so they wanted me to vote at home as they would bring a mobile ballot box to me. But I declined and came out by myself together with my sons, grandsons and daughters-in-law early in the morning.

"How can I remain indifferent to this election, when everybody is so eager to elect by himself a deputy who would take part in the state affairs.

"We've got to demonstrate once again to the whole world our people's resolve to live for good with the Premier as our Leader and under the revolutionary worker-peasant government established and led by him, haven't we?"

True, our revolutionary worker-peasant government under the wise guidance of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung will develop and prosper for thousands upon thousands of years to come like a giant tree rooted deep into the soil and spreading its verdurous branches into the sky through any storm and stress.

The voting was over, but the voters did not feel like leaving the polling station, and joined in dancing and singing.

Yun Jong Ok

Working people in the capital are boundlessly moved and excited to see the extra containing the report of the Central Election Committee

We'll Forge Ahead toward New Victory

On December 12 the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the local people's assemblies of different levels were held and concluded with a brilliant victory.

The report of the Central Election Committee on the result of the elections said all the registered electors except those on foreign tour participated in the elections and all of them voted for the candidates for deputies to the people's assemblies.

At this delightful news, the whole country is now overflowing with deep emotions and joy, and all the working people are enthusiastically hailing this historic victory.

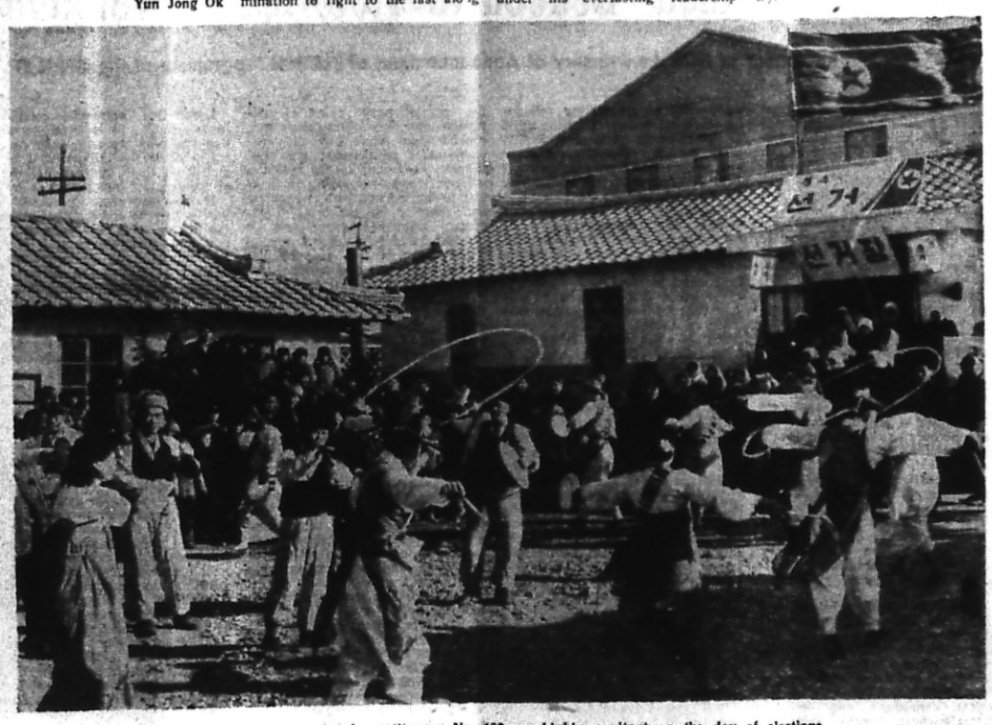
The triumph of the elections represents our people's infinite trust in and loyalty to the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and clearly demonstrates an unbreakable politico-ideological unity of the entire people rallied as one closely around the Leader. This is also an expression of their unqualified support to and confidence in the revolutionary government of our workers and peasants, founded and led by the Leader, and a manifestation of their unswerving determination to fight to the last along the one road of revolution, upholding this government.

Li Gun Hwa, the leader of a Twice Chollima Workteam of the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Plant, who had the honour of personally voting for the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Supreme People's Assembly election this time in the electoral district No. 216 in Hulchon said at the news of the victorious result: Our people have again elected to the SPA the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been dedicating his all to the cause of national independence and prosperity, liberty and happiness of the people, and the victory of socialism and communism throughout the period of half a century ever since he set out on the road of the revolution in his early years. This is the greatest joy and honour for our people. Boundlessly inspired by the triumph of the elections, our workteam members will overfulfil the assignments for the four years under the Six-Year Plan by the end of this year and bring about a fresh upsurge in the production of machine tools, by working with the burning loyal spirit of living thousands of, tens of thousands of years under his everlasting leadership and of bringing his immortal *Juche* idea into full flowering on this land.

Cha Won Myong, a member of the Ryonghwa Cooperative Farm, Nyongbyon county, North Pyongan Province, had this to say: By electing the best representatives of workers, farmers and working intellectuals to the state power bodies of all levels, the representatives who are boundlessly loyal to the Leader, we have further strengthened the people's power which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions created by the Leader during his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. True to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we farmers will speed up the rural technical revolution and effect a new turn in agricultural production. We will thus bring songs of bumper crops to our socialist countryside every year.

We will arm ourselves more firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, unite rock-firm around him and dynamically fight to hasten the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Workers of the Chollima Mangyongdae Machine-tool Plant send up cheers at the news of the victory in the elections



The electors of the Chongsan-ri sub-constituency No. 132 are highly exultant on the day of elections for consolidating the revolutionary power

AMONG THE PEOPLE

"Nothing in the World Is More Precious Than Man"

(Continued from the Previous Issue)

Kil Hwak Shil

In the last two years, over 70 work-teams of our mill, my team included, have been awarded the title of the Chollima work-team, some of them twice, and each year the mill has fulfilled the plan. All this success can only be ascribed to the correct leadership of the Premier.

"Everything goes well if you do it the way the Premier tells you to."

This is the unshakable creed which the workers of our factory, no, all the people, have close to their hearts.

We initiated a new battle for the fulfillment of the 1962 plan with high spirits. The workers of our mill waged an intensive struggle for increased production, helping and drawing each other forward under the slogan "Do today's work today!"

It was just about that time, on January 9, 1962, that the Premier came on a personal visit to our mill.

Never had our mill been enveloped in such rejoicing and elation as that day.

At the second enlarged plenary meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party the Premier raised the question of improving the Party work and the system of guiding production at factories and enterprises to suit new circumstances, and then personally went down to the Taean Electrical Machine Factory and the Pyongyang Textile Combine where he made a deep study of all the problems and suggested concrete measures for solving them.

Later the Premier visited our mill personally to help us unravel knotty problems in our work and see how we were getting along.

That day Premier Kim Il Sung came into our work shop, closely studied the interior, thick with steam, and then became thoughtful.

After a while, the Premier walked up to a machine and asked us with a concerned look:

"Haven't you got any way to let the vapour out?"

The Premier said:

"The shop should be well ventilated and dried. This is a mill where women work, so it should be cleaner and more modern...."

Then he went towards the silk reelers and patted them on the back with the question, "How are you!"

The Premier checked on their work dresses and looked closely at their hands.

"The Premier is still concerned about the hands of the silk reelers...." flashed through my mind.

The Premier, who had been worried about the hands of all silk reelers while stroking my hand before, was that day in our mill examining the hands of each worker in the same way.

After examining the hands and feet of the workers, Premier Kim Il Sung looked at my feet, saying, "How about your feet?"

I felt so ashamed that I quickly took a step backward.

Then we came to the place where tussers were boiled.

The pipes were under repair at that time and were blowing off steam so heavily that the shop and the hallway were thick with vapour.

"Comrade Premier, please don't go in there but look from here," the Party committee chairman of the mill said to the Premier.

But the Premier went into the shop, thick as it was with steam, saying, "I don't care. The workers have to work here, so why can't we go in to have a simple look? We should all go in and see with our own eyes."

After looking around the shop and the workers engaged in their work, the Premier said to the cadres responsible for light industry who were with him:

"We can provide them with better working conditions, can't we? We have built many factories after the war, so why can't we provide better working conditions in this mill? We must treasure our workers. You can do so if you really care to. He who doesn't cherish the workers is not a Communist. Let's build a good, new mill for them by August 15."

That day Premier Kim Il Sung carefully inspected many work shops and consulted with the workers.

The Premier referred first to the important duty falling on the silk mill in the struggle to supply the people with silk clothes and mentioned the question of building a new silk mill. He said:

"The new mill should be built very carefully to make it free from steam and such that not a drop of water will escape.

"In doing so, the pipes and drainage system should be well installed and the building high enough to ensure good ventilation.

"The new mill should be equipped with good machines which are easy to operate, resistant and highly efficient."

The Premier explained in detail how to draw the design of the interior of the new mill, and asked the cadres with him.

"You can build a new mill by August 15, can't you?"

"Yes, we can."

"Good! Then you should see to it that a new mill is built by August 15, that machines are installed in September and that the mill starts full operations at the end of the year.

"First, we must build it in such a way that we can guarantee the best conditions for work and cultural recreation. As to the construction cost, we'll calculate that later. We must provide the workers with adequate working conditions and not cut down on anything to do with health. Let's build dressing rooms and bath-rooms, neat and nice for them.

"Then what would you do with that building and this house when the new building is erected?"

"We'll use the building for the nursery and the office for the kindergarten," the chairman of the Party committee of the mill replied.

At this, the Premier retorted, "Nursery?" Then he said:

"No, that won't do. We must provide the children with the best building. Use that building for a storehouse. As for this building, since it is still new, use it for a higher light industry technological school for the mill.

"And as for the nursery and kindergarten, fine new buildings should be built for them..."

Then, the Premier looked around at us workers and said:

"Now, tell me if anything is inconvenient."

The forewoman of the reelers got up and said:

"Comrade Premier, we have no problem. We are well provided with food, and are supplied with meat and vegetable oil regularly, so we have nothing to worry about...."

"What's good's good.... Still, you must have some complaints, however trifle, haven't you?"

Now a worker rose and said:

"The bus schedule is somewhat inconvenient for us."

"What about it?"

"We are relieved from our shift at midnight. But the last bus leaves at quarter past 12. After we hand over all our work, we are too late to take the bus...."

This problem was solved soon afterwards.

Indeed, Premier Kim Il Sung dealt seriously with all the questions we raised, whether they were big ones or small, if they were for the benefit of the workers.

"Now, come out with another question. Tell me anything you have on your mind."

The Women's Union committee chairman of the mill rose to her feet.

"There are many girls in our mill. So we are not entitled to have a week-nursery. But...."

"You want me to solve the matter. Is that it?" the Premier said with a smile and asked.

"Well, how many infants do you have to put in the week-nursery?"

"Twenty-eight."

"I will see that you have a week-nursery here. How big do you want it to be?"

"We'll be grateful if it can take about 30 infants."

The Premier said, pointing at me:

"Comrade Hwak Shil is a girl now, but her girlhood will soon pass. So, in the future, this will be a mill run by housewives. A week-nursery, therefore, should be set up here as well. But, in the present conditions of our country, it is impossible to set up a very big week-nursery.

"The week-nursery is a shoot of communism.... For it provides children with food, clothing and everything free of charge... So, for the time being, the week-nursery we are going to build should be able to accommodate about 30 infants. In the future it should be expanded."

Premier Kim Il Sung doesn't spare anything and shows deep concern, in this way, for our housewives so that they can play an active part in the construction of socialism with no care, while at the same time bringing their children up well.

After listening to all our needs, the Premier asked us, "You should fulfil the yearly plan by August 15 if you want to move into a new mill. Can you do so?"

We replied that we could and told him that we would win the title of Chollima mill by April 15.

"How many work-teams have won the title of Chollima work-team so far?" he asked.

"Seventy-three work-teams have won the title and there are over thirty that have not yet won it."

The Premier warmly encouraged us, "Good. You were the first to bear the torch in Pyongyang, with the title of Chollima work-team and you should be the first with the Chollima factory, too."

The Premier was thoughtful for a while, and then said to the Party committee chairman of the mill:

"The workers of this mill are really wonderful. After all, in equipment and working conditions this factory falls behind the newly-built modern factories. Nevertheless, the workers of this mill are better aware of the situation of the country than anyone else and every year, enduring all hardships, they have carried out their state assignments with credit. Comrade Party committee chairman, do tell all the workers of this factory that I express my thanks to them on behalf of the Party Central Committee."

The Premier rose from his seat and shook hands with each of us with a friendly look.

That day Premier Kim Il Sung kindled the flames for greater initiative in the hearts of all the workers and technicians of our mill who had embarked on the new battle to reach the peak of 250 million metres of fabric.

"I will spare nothing if it is for the sake of the Party and the Premier who cherish and love us like this! I'll devote my all to the motherland that gave birth to me, to the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung who have looked after me and brought me up with great love...." was our new spirit.

Engraving this renewed determination on our hearts, the flames of creativity and initiative rose in us from the next day on.

The daily output continued to soar, on wings, from 112 per cent to 120 per cent the day after, and to 123 per cent two days after.

"Nothing in the world is more precious than man. The Communist must, therefore, love man."

Upholding the lofty and profound ideas contained in this teaching of Premier Kim Il Sung, the workers of our mill are now racing forward to a higher eminence of socialism, displaying the beautiful communist traits of helping and drawing each other forward.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Denouncing U.S. Imperialists for Incessantly Intensifying Their War of Aggression in Viet Nam under the Signboard of "Peace"

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 9 in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists who are steadily intensifying their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people under the cloak of "peace", in spite of the strong condemnation from the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

The statement says:

The U.S. imperialists now keep intensifying their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people under the cloak of "peace," despite the strong denunciation by the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

These days the U.S. imperialists are further reinforcing the equipment of the Saigon puppet army by bringing in weapons and war materials in large quantities and, together with the South Viet Nam puppet clique, are frantically launching barbarous raiding operations in the countryside and cities of South Viet Nam, killing on the spot or jailing without trial tens of thousands of defenceless people, among them old folk, students, intellectuals, religious men, pregnant women.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists are carrying on their indiscriminate bombing and bombardment of various areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, destroying economic and cultural establishments and killing or wounding defenceless people.

This once again exposed to the whole world that the U.S. imperialists are the most shameless and ferocious aggressor and the truculent foe of peace who leave no stone unturned in their criminal acts to achieve their aggressive aim.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce with surging wrath the U.S. imperialists' barbarity of massacring Vietnamese people and destroying economic and cultural establishments of Viet Nam and fully support the just stand clarified in the December 3, 1972, statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the December 2 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their atrocious act of intensifying the aggressive war in Viet Nam and massacring defenceless people, refusing to accept the just proposals put forward recently by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the settlement of the Viet Nam question, they will further precipitate their own doomsday.

As the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea clarified repeatedly, the entire Korean people will support the heroic Vietnamese people with might and main to the end till they win final victory in the just national salvation struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy.

The heroic Vietnamese people will certainly win ultimate victory in their sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Cuba headed by Leovigildo Fernandez, its General Secretary, arrived in Pyongyang on the 5th for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

☆ A delegation of the Soviet Moviemen's Union headed by Akim Asimov, Secretary of the Soviet Moviemen's Union and First Secretary of Kazakhstan Moviemen's Union, arrived in Pyongyang on the 5th to visit our country.

☆ A broadcasting delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Vladimir Vypler, Vice-Director of the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Station, arrived in Pyongyang on the 5th for a visit to our country.

☆ A women's volleyball team of the Soviet Army arrived in Pyongyang to visit our country on the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

☆ A Hungarian table-tennis team came to Pyongyang on the 5th for a visit to our country under the sports teams exchange plan for this year between our country and Hungary.

☆ The delegation of the Free German Youth Union headed by Diter Muller, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth Union, left here on the 6th after visiting our country at the invitation of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

☆ The cultural delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Lieutenant Colonel Gunter Sommer, Vice-Director of a Department of the Ministry of Culture of the German Democratic Republic, left here on the 6th after winding up its visit to our country under the plan for cultural exchange between the DPRK and the GDR.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (15)

November 20, 1960

The President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly made a report to the 8th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly held to promote peaceful national reunification.

On the basis of the reunification programme set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung at the Celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, the report proposed concrete measures for realizing economic and cultural cooperation between north and south Korea and for promoting an independent development of the national economy in south Korea.

The report said that national reunification should be realized peacefully on a democratic basis by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

It repeated the proposal that a commission of exclusively economic nature be formed with business representatives of north and south Korea to solve at an early date at least the problem of realizing economic cooperation and exchanges independently of political questions.

It proposed that measures for through freight traffic on a national scale be taken to tear down the barriers in the field of transport and communications between the north and the south, that through passenger trains be run between Seoul and Wonsan and between Sinuiju and Pusan, that the ports of Nampo, Chongjin, Hungnam, Inchon, Mokpo and Kunsan be opened for mutual use and that steps be taken for maritime transport between the north and the south.

The report also suggested that measures be taken to set up direct circuits for telephone and telegraphic service between Pyongyang and Seoul and to effect exchange of mails.

The report repeated the proposal for reducing the military strength of north and south Korea to 100,000 or less respectively.

It also reiterated the proposal for immediately holding negotiations between representatives of north and south Korea at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul to tackle urgent national tasks, a proposal addressed to the south Korean authorities, political parties, social organizations, individual personages and the entire south Korean people.

January 18, 1961

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland made a statement on immediately realizing negotiations and economic and cultural exchanges between the north and the south to promote the peaceful reunification of the country.

Stressing that the matter of realizing, first of all, contacts and negotiations between the representatives of the north and the south, economic, cultural and postal exchanges and mutual visits between the two parts of the country with a view to promoting peaceful national reunification was a mature question, the statement proposed that the representatives of north and south Korea should sit together for negotiation at an early date at Panmunjom or any other place appropriate.

(To Be Continued)

Historic Political Programme Permeated with Juche Idea—Beacon to Victorious Revolution

In Honour of Fifth Anniversary of Announce ment of Political Programme of the DPRK Government

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, made public the historic political programme of the DPRK Government: "Let Us Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence More Thoroughly in All Fields of State Activity" at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 16, 1967, five years ago.

In the political programme he fully reviewed the splendid successes scored in the revolution and construction under the revolutionary banner of the great *Juche* idea, and clearly indicated the way of implementing more creditably the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence more thoroughly in all realms of the state activity so as to accelerate the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and hasten a nation-wide victory in the Korean revolution as well as the country's reunification.

The basic thought permeating the ten-point political programme is the great *Juche* idea initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader.

He taught:

"Only by firmly establishing *Juche* can each country repudiate flunkeyism to great powers and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries in line with its historical conditions and national characteristics; always solve its own problems by itself on its own responsibility, eliminating reliance on others while displaying the spirit of self-reliance; and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work successfully." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 553.)

The *Juche* idea is the basic thought that pervades the great revolutionary ideas of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and that constitutes their quintessence.

The great *Juche* idea is a brilliant Marxist-Leninist thought that conforms to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and fully reflects the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements. It is the only guiding idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, the most correct idea that leads them to carry on the revolution and construction successfully.

The *Juche* idea has made it possible for our Party and our people to courageously overcome the difficulty and ordeal one after another and push our revolution straight ahead through each period and stage, with unfailing insight into its future course. This has brought them such wonderful victories as today.

As taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, establishing *Juche* means in a word, having the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction in one's own country.

This means holding fast to the independent stand of discarding dependence on others and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and thus solving one's own problems on one's own responsibility under all circumstances, and it means adhering to the realistic, creative stand of opposing flunkeyism to big powers and dogmatism and applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of international revolutionary movement to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country.

The *Juche* idea is a great thought that makes clear the basic stand and attitude towards the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The party and people in each country are masters of its revolution, and its internal forces constitute a decisive factor in victory of its revolution.

The firm establishment of *Juche* alone brings them to assume the attitude of master towards their revolution and solve all the problems through their own efforts and with a high sense of responsibility in line with the specific conditions of their country by using their own brains and, accordingly, enables each country to carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success.

The *Juche* idea renders it possible to speed up the revolution and construction in one's own country to the fullest and thus become faithful to one's national and international duties in the revolution.

The revolution in each country is an inseparable constituent of world revolution. The former's victory exerts much influence upon the latter's development.

Hence, that Communists establish *Juche* firmly and lead the revolution and construction in their country to victory is their national duty and it is their international duty of the greatest importance as well.

If one loses *Juche* and slides into flunkeyism and dogmatism, one can neither carry on one's revolution and construction with credit nor contribute to the development of world revolution and, worse still, impedes the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement. Only by sticking fast to the independent stand in one's activities is it possible to repudiate thoroughly any foreign interference in one's internal affairs and develop the internationalist unity and relation of comradely cooperation successfully on the principles of equality, independence and mutual respect.

Only when one adheres firmly to the stand of *Juche* and solves by oneself all the problems cropping out in the revolution and construction can one work out correct solution for the new problems, theoretical and practical, which were not and could not be raised in the past and, moreover, make positive contribution to enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of the international communist movement.

In the ten-point political programme of the DPRK Government Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, set forth the task to put the great *Juche* idea more thoroughly into practice in all domains of politics, economy and military, the idea whose validity was confirmed in the whole course of our revolution.

The *Juche* idea is embodied in the principle of independence in politics. Political independence is the first and foremost index to a sovereign independent country.

The maintenance of political independence does not simply mean winning it and exercising the right to national self-determination but constitutes the political, guiding principle to be strictly observed by the party and state of the working class in all fields of their internal and external activities throughout the whole course of the socialist and communist construction.

Political independence is the essential guarantee for self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

To keep oneself self-supporting in the economy is a guiding principle in the economic construction that clarifies the contents, orientation and ways for laying the material and technological basis of socialism and communism. An independent economy serves as a material foundation for political independence and military self-defence.

Political independence devoid of economic self-support is as empty as a sucked egg. Without economic self-support it is impossible to follow the principle of self-defence in national defence.

The line of self-defence in national defence is a guiding principle the party and state of the working class should hold fast to in national defence as they are building socialism in confrontation with the imperialists.

The capacity of guarding one's country is one of the most important indices to an independent country. If one lacks that capacity, one's political independence will become extremely unstable and be liable to being violated at any moment.

In such situation one can never carry on the construction in peace.

True, our Party's line of increasing in every way the country's political, economic and military might by embodying Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea more thoroughly in all domains is the correctest Marxist-Leninist line to bring earlier a final victory in the Korean revolution.

Pervaded with the great *Juche* idea, the ten-point political programme serves as the beacon to victory for the Korean revolution. It gives an overall elucidation of the programmatic tasks to be carried out by the DPRK Government in its internal and external activities, including the specific tasks, political, economic, military and cultural, and dwells on the problems of national reunification, foreign policy, revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, improvement of work method of the functionaries and defence of national rights of all the overseas Koreans.

For the past five years our people have thoroughly carried into practice the immortal *Juche* idea of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and its embodiment, the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-support and self-defence in all fields, under the revolutionary banner of the great ten-point political programme. As a result, they have scored remarkable successes; increased the political, economic and military might of their country further still and made a big progress in their struggle for independent, peaceful national reunification.

The Party's monolithic ideological system has been integrated thoroughly among all the working people and, on this basis, the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the whole Party and all the people achieved. Our revolutionary ranks have been reinforced politically and ideologically all the more.

The political independence of our Republic has been consolidated as never before, its position has become more stable and its prestige higher than ever in the international arena.

Our people have energetically forged ahead along the line of building an independent national economy, with the result that they have converted their country into a socialist industrial one which has the strong capacity of guarding itself, as well as modern industry and developed agriculture.

The ten-point political programme—a full-scale embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea—is indeed a powerful weapon, theoretical and practical, that arouses our people to the vigorous struggle for greater victory and that guarantees it firmly.

The proud achievement our people have made in their highpitched struggle to translate it into practice is an irrefutable proof of the Marxist-Leninist authenticity and invincible vitality of the political programme.

It represents a banner of inspiration, the banner which infuses the indomitable revolutionary spirit and energy into our people now battling for the complete reunification and independence of their country and for the triumph in the cause of socialism and communism.

Moreover, the political programme brings the revolutionary people of the world to strengthen their conviction of victory and call up courage in the valiant struggle against imperialism, and helps them greatly in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

That is why they highly appreciate the great ten-point political programme as a "programmatic literature that has further enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism" and as a "historic, political theses of the world-wide renown at present" and as a "living textbook of revolution that serves as a beacon fire for the struggle and victory."

No force on earth, and no difficulty, can bar our people from marching ahead energetically as ever under the banner of the great *Juche* idea.

Kim Yun Sik

Korea's Cultural Revolution

A Great Fruit of Juche-oriented Educational Thought

This year we saw the enforcement of the universal compulsory 10-year senior-middle-school education which marks another historic event in the development of our education.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his New Year Address this year:

"An important task facing the educational field is to further improve and strengthen the educational work on the basis of the socialist principles of pedagogy set forth by our Party and make good preparations for introducing universal compulsory 10-year education in the near future."

This year our educational workers and working people have made great successes in their struggle to carry out the Leader's programmatic instruction.

The universal compulsory 10-year senior-middle-school education started in our country in last September, the new school year.

Many schools and classes were newly built across the country.

With the new education system enforced, in this school year some 80,000 more of boys and girls entered primary schools, compared with the last school year.

The enforcement of the universal compulsory 10-year senior-middle-school education signifies a brilliant realization of the great plan of education of younger generation which the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conceived already in the days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It is a splendid victory of the *Juche*-oriented thought of the Leader on education.

Since he started the revolutionary struggle, the Leader has considered the education of younger generation as a fundamental problem deciding the success of revolution and struggled might and soul for it. At the Fifth Congress of our Party held in 1970 he set forth a programmatic task to train a huge number of technicians and specialists, a great army of our intellectuals, improve the quality of compulsory 9-year technical education and make full preparations for the compulsory 10-year education to be adopted during the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976).

He worked out a unique policy for enforcing the new compulsory education system in a most rational way and directed in person its trial application in primary and secondary schools. He made a scientific review and analysis of experiences gained at the trial and reached the correcteat conclusion that our children at the age of six years were eligible for school education and perfect secondary education could be given during 10 years of compulsory education. He thus gave comprehensive answers to theoretical and practical problems for the application of the new education system.

The new education system initiated by the fatherly Leader is a system which enables our children to receive a compulsory education, the longest in its term and very high in its level. Under the new system all our children receive one year of compulsory pre-school education before taking the 10-year course (primary 4 years, secondary 6 years). So they can enjoy, in fact, 11 years of compulsory education.

Under the new education system our boys and girls are to receive school education up to high schools and finish universal secondary education between the age of six and the working age. In this course they are to be trained as versatilely developed new men of communist type firmly equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook.

The new education system is a true compulsory education system based on completely free education; it is a popular educational system under which all our children are educated equally under the single systems of schooling and curricula.

Education is free at all schools. Our students do not know even the words "tuition fee." They are provided with school things and clothes, their prices cheap. This is what our compulsory education is like. Most students of universities and colleges and higher technological schools receive stipends.

It is no easy task for the state to enlist all children of the country in regular schools for 10 years of free, compulsory education.

But this task is feasible, because there are the parental consideration of the Leader who has spared nothing for the education of our younger generation, giving the most precious things to them preferentially as well as our most advanced, popular socialist system set up by him.

Under his wise guidance the state enforced the compulsory primary education in 1956, the compulsory secondary education in 1958 and the universal compulsory 9-year technical education in 1967. This year the 10-year senior-middle-school education was made obligatory to every child, with the result that our popular education has developed onto a higher stage.

Ryang Dong Hwa, a woman worker of the Tongdaewon Clothes Factory in Pyongyang, is one of mothers whose children entered primary schools this year under the universal compulsory 10-year senior-middle-school education system. She returned from Japan ten years ago. Since then, she has had her five children sent to schools, and this year her youngest daughter of six years old, Yong Sun, to a primary school.

Her two sons and eldest daughter are college students and her next younger daughter a secondary school student. Her another son finished the compulsory 9-year technical course and joined the Korean People's Army.

While in Japan, she could not send her children to school because of her poorness. Her cherished desire to educate her children was fully realized after she returned to her socialist motherland.

She said:

"Ours is a nice country. Children of all the working people—workers, peasants and others—learn to their heart's content, paying no money. My happiness of today is hardly thinkable apart from the excellence of our education system set up by our fatherly Leader. To firmly defend our grateful socialist system and add lustre to it, I will do my best to overfulfil my revolutionary task and rear my six children as revolutionary soldiers true to the Leader."

This happy and joyous feelings and determination of hers are shared by all families and people in this land, who live in the warm embrace of the great fatherly Leader.

The universal compulsory 10-year senior-middle-school education will be carried out to the fullest extent during the Six-Year Plan. Then, every man and woman born in this land will come to have 10-year senior-middle-school education at least and become competent builders of socialism and communism who have finished secondary education. Workers of high knowledge will greatly increase in number in our country and our science and technology bloom fuller and our socialist state prosper eternally.

Chang Ik Su

Our children grow up happily, learning as much as they wish, in the warm embrace of the Leader

Our arts call forth a widespread response among foreign friends

Foreigners Say

Korean Art Blooms under the Wise Leadership of the Great Leader Premier KIM IL SUNG

Our art fully embodies in it the great *Juche* idea of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung. It causes great sensations among the world people.

Our feature film "Flower Girl," a cinema version of the homonymous excellent and monumental drama, won the special prize and medal at the 18th international film festival held in the end of August, beating all records in world movie festivals.

The Pyongyang Art Troupe that visited Pakistan and the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe that toured in Mongolia fully demonstrated the vitality of our *Juche*-oriented art, creating a big stir among the people in those countries. The foreign spectators unanimously welcomed our art, highly admiring it as the "*Juche*-oriented art," "golden art" and "world's highest art."

Paluk Holuna, employee of an Egyptian farm, said, "No art in the world, I think, equals the Korean art. The Korean art pulsates with lofty revolutionary militant spirits.

As the Korean people established *Juche* firmly in literature and art true to the teachings of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, they could create such a new, brilliant art."

A Czechoslovak worker made the remark, "I saw first in my life a true movie for the people. Your movie is the best one. I gained strength and confidence in the future from the movie."

Kamala Mussa, Mauritanian student in the Cairo University in Egypt, said:

"The Korean art tells facts and truth and teaches us how to fight and live. Its ideological contents come over to us stronger than any speeches of politicians and its influences are more powerful than the lectures of scores of hours.

The dance 'Arduous March' is the model of revolutionary art. This is a heroic epic showing a scene of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and fought under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The art performance convinced me that the heroic struggle produced a heroic art and the art, on its part, now produces a new heroic struggle and life in Korea. In this sense, your art is the revolutionary and ideal one that conforms to the desire of the people."

The foreman of juries of the 18th international film festival expressed his opinion, "Any other movies can hardly match yours. Your movie is the unique one. That is why our jury committee decided to confer the special prize on the 'Flower Girl'."

An official of the Culture and Information Ministry of the Arab Republic of Egypt spoke of the performance of the Pyongyang Art Troupe, "The Korean art is the prime of art surpassing the world level. The Korean art gives an indescribable impression to the spectators. The Korean art shows us what a miracle the people can perform in art creation and how beautiful and admirable the world of artistic representation is."

As foreigners have said, our art is in full bloom, guided by the brilliant, *Juche*-oriented aesthetical thought of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and receives fervent praise and cheer from the world people, stirring up revolutionary passion and ecstasy in their minds.

Rural Clinics Develop into Hospitals

This year has witnessed an extensive development of clinics in our countryside into hospitals, an undertaking carried out in accordance with the wise policy of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth at the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...We should build up county hospitals well, reinforce maternity facilities for the rural women, develop the clinics in rural *ri* into hospitals, and set up children's wards in all *ri*, so as to decisively improve the medical service for the rural inhabitants."

True to the teaching of the Leader, the programme of turning village clinics into hospitals has been vigorously pushed forward through a mass campaign. As a result, more than 35 per cent of the rural clinics have become modern hospitals in the past period of a little more than one and a half years.

Thus, in our countryside is being splendidly embodied the communist virtue of the benevolent fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is working hard to bring the rural population as much benefit of free medical care as the towns-folks enjoy.

As is the case with many other villages, Kalchon-ri, South Pyongan Province, has come to have a modern hospital.

This hospital has specialized departments for internal treatment, surgery, pediatric service, dental surgery, maternity care, physiotherapy, etc., each of which is excellently provided with modern equipment. In addition, it has facilities for hospitalization.

The people in this village, located far from the county seat, now can receive adequate specialized treatment when necessary at the village hospital, free from any worries, even enjoying the benefit of hospitalization.

With the development of clinics into hospitals, a radical change has been made in the medical service for rural women in particular.

Through regular consultations and medical checkups, the maternity department of the *ri* people's hospital takes care of the health of the pregnant and bring them without exception into hospital to help them in delivery. Even when they are back at home, they are regularly visited by the doctor or doctress in charge and looked after throughout the period of their maternity leave.

O Su Un, a female member of the Kalchon Cooperative Farm who recently gave birth to her first son in the village hospital under the devoted care of the medical workers, said, "It's wonderful to have a village hospital. I was told that before liberation my mother had had all sorts of sufferings from illness after babies, for she had to give birth to her children in one of the furrows of her landlord's fields or in the shed of others. Now, even we village women are delivered in such a wonderful hospital. I can't help feeling myself greatly indebted to the socialist system in our country."

Feeling in their hearts these epochal changes taking place around them, our farmers are burning with a desire to bring the independent, peaceful reunification of the country as early as possible so that their brothers in the south under U.S. imperialist occupation will be freed once and for all from their misery and sufferings and lead a happy life without any worries, everyone enjoying the benefit of free medical care as in the northern half of the Republic.

Li Chang Ho

Our Literature and Art in Full Bloom

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, our literature and art have achieved a fruitful development this year and they are now enjoying world-wide fame as a militant art and a "golden art" with lofty ideological content and high artistic value.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Literature and art assume a big role in the communist education of the working people and in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

"The important task for the realm of literature and art is to create more revolutionary works dedicated to arming the working people with the communist world outlook." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 70.)

Whole-heartedly upholding the Leader's teaching, our men of literature and art made all efforts to produce revolutionary works.

The greatest achievement scored during this course is that they have created many excellent works describing the revolutionary family of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, his glorious and resplendent revolutionary history and his sagacious leadership and lofty virtues.

Among them are the novels "1932" and "The Dawn of History" and other novels, dramas, music and dance pieces and works of art. The novel "1932" represents the history of great revolutionary switchover in 1932 when the new era of anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle started in our country with the uplifted banner of *Juche* under the Leader's pre-eminent leadership. The novel "The Dawn of History" delineates the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who dedicated his whole life to the struggle for our fatherland and people, an outstanding leader of the national-liberation movement in our country and father of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

These revolutionary works reflect the unanimous desire of our people who are resolved to remain loyal to the benevolent fatherly Leader.

During this period there appeared many literary and art works dealing with the glorious revolutionary traditions, the deep roots of our Party and revolution, and the heroic feats of the valiant Korean People's Army men and the people, who, carrying forward these traditions, fought bravely during the just Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialist armed invasion.

Among the best is the feature film "Flower Girl," a screen version of the homonymous immortal classical drama written and staged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This film won the special prize and medal at the 18th international film festival and was put on the screen in many Asian, African and European countries, evoking the unanimous admiration of the audiences.

This year witnessed the appearance of a lot of other excellent works. The revolutionary national opera "Ye, Forests, Tell!" shows the lofty patriotism and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Korean Communists, true soldiers of the Leader, through the portrayal of a Korean People's Revolutionary Armyman who was dispatched to the enemy-controlled area by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and carried out his revolutionary task surmounting all difficulties. The feature film "The Songs Sung on the Battle Front" treats with the struggle of the gallant People's Army men and the people in the rear who fought singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and other songs in the years of the Fatherland Liberation War. The long documentary film "The Land of Fruits" carried off the special prize in an international agricultural film festival for its impressive depiction of our country which has turned into a fruit garden under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The feature film "Yonpung Lake" shows well how the century-old aspiration of our peasants for water has been realized in our country. The novel "The Song of Struggle" gives a vivid picture of the valiant revolutionary struggle of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the south Korean revolution. There also appeared numerous other works.

This year, too, workers, peasants and other toiling masses conducted vigorous literary and art activities in accordance with the Leader's policy on popularizing literature and art. Amateur art circles organized everywhere in our country—factories, farm villages and fishermen's and forestry workers' villages—produced many good works, thus enriching the flower garden of our literature and art.

All the creations of the professional writers and artists and workers and peasants are now greatly conducive to arming the working people with revolutionary world outlook and revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society and have become a true friend and a fine textbook of our people in their life and struggle.

The brilliant successes of our writers and artists owe to their deep acquiring of the revolutionary literary line and outstanding aesthetic ideas of the Leader to oppose the cultural infiltration by the imperialists and the outmoded culture of the exploiter society and create literary and art works of the Party, the revolution and the people based on *Juche* and the distinct working-class line.

When our art troupes visited the Soviet Union, Romania, Algeria, France, Switzerland and Mongolia this year, the audiences were unanimous in emphasizing that it was thanks to the guidance of such a great man as the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that Korean art had become an art that has set a new example for the development of literature and art of mankind.

Looking back upon all the successes with a high sense of pride, our men of literature and art are firmly determined to achieve greater successes in producing revolutionary works in future and further develop our socialist national culture and art.

Yun Ok

A scene from the group dance "Azaleas in the Homeland" put on the stage by the Mansudae Art Troupe

Warm Congratulations to People of Upper Volta on the 14th Proclamation Anniversary of the Republic

December 11 marks the 14th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Upper Volta.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm felicitations to the friendly people of Upper Volta.

After the proclamation of the Republic, the diligent people of Upper Volta, under the leadership of President Sangoule Lamizana, carried out the four-year economic development plan (1967-70) with success, overcoming valiantly all the difficulties in the way of their advancement.

Under the favourable natural-economic conditions, the government and people of Upper Volta have exerted great efforts to create major stockbreeding regions. As a result the basis of animal husbandry has been laid and the head of domestic animals increased. Upper Volta now ranks among the leading stockbreeding countries in Africa, with its over five million domestic animals, 1.6 million sheep and goats included.

The one-sidedness of single culture in agriculture, the aftermath of colonial rule, has been eliminated to a considerable extent and the output of major farm produce has grown.

Besides, there have appeared ginning factories, slaughterhouses with freezing facilities, oil-extracting mills, soap works, etc. The anti-illiteracy campaign and the training of national cadres are being pushed ahead vigorously.

Consolidating and developing the successes they have already attained, the people of Upper Volta are now energetically striving to fulfil the new five-year plan (1972-76.)

The Korean people wholeheartedly rejoice over, and warmly hail, the results the friendly people of Upper Volta have gained in the building of a new life.

Though Korea and Upper Volta are far away from each other geographically, the peoples of both countries are closely linked together for their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country. In particular, the establishment of the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the DPRK and Upper Volta on October 11 this year has further strengthened and developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples in all fields.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We will always stand firm by the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and work unceasingly to strengthen our solidarity with them." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 609.)

The Korean people, who prize highly the relations of friendship and cooperation with the people of Upper Volta, will in the future, too, actively support and encourage them in their just struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country, and do everything possible to develop friendship and cooperation with them.

The Korean people sincerely wish the people of Upper Volta fresh successes in their struggle for the creation of a new life.

Israeli Zionists Are Condemned for Aggressive Manoeuvres

Under the active support of U.S. imperialism, the Israeli aggressors recently perpetrated another brigandish armed invasion against Syria and Lebanon.

This is a premeditated move of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists to further aggravate tension in the Near and Middle East, to lead the situation to the brink of war and to defeat Arab nations in detail by recourse to force.

The Korean people vehemently condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists for their ever-intensifying armed invasion against Syria and Lebanon.

Ostensibly talking about a "fair solution" of "peace" problem in the Middle East, the U.S. imperialists are trying to deceive and fool Arab peoples and make them give up the anti-imperialist liberation struggle. Meantime, blaring about the "balance of forces" in this area, they are supplying the Israeli aggressors with large quantities of up-to-date offensive weapons and various other lethal weapons and war materials in an effort to encourage their stooges to war and aggression against Arab countries.

The Israeli aggressors who have grown as arrogant as can be under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, are now resorting to a more frantic provocation and attack against Arab nations in order to perpetuate their occupation of the Arab territory which they seized illegally and to get hold of more Arab land.

These gangsters even did not hesitate to overtly pronounce their heinous aggressive ambition when they described their brigandish armed invasion on Syria and Lebanon as a "preventive measure" and when they blustered, "What has to be done tomorrow is better done today."

But they are always dealt retaliatory blows by the valiant struggle of the Syrian and Lebanese peoples.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle waged by the Arab people today is a righteous struggle for safeguarding national independence and dignity, for restoring the usurped Arab territory and accomplishing the Palestinian people's cause of liberation." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 132.)

The Syrian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples are now fully combat-ready and determined to fight to the last to defend their national independence and dignity and restore their lost territory.

The struggle of the peoples of Syria, Lebanon and other Arab nations is a righteous one and enjoys the unanimous support and encouragement of the Korean and other progressive peoples of the whole world.

The Israeli aggressors should at once stop their reckless acts of aggression on Syria, Lebanon and other Arab countries and immediately withdraw from the territory they are illegally occupying.

Song Jong Sik

Emigration: Road to Slavery

The other day I learnt of a news from Seoul that the number of the south Koreans shipped into foreign countries under the plans for "emigration" and "manpower export" up to now since 1964 is 68,421 and that number will run into a million by 1981 with emigration to a larger number of countries.

That shocking news sent a thrill through my frame as I myself had been tricked into emigrating to West Germany by a false promise for a "fat job," only to go through all kinds of hardship.

This year, too, my countrymen in south Korea, 7,669 all told, were reported to have been kidded into emigrating to West Germany, Canada and Latin American and Southeast Asian countries. No doubt they are bound to slave for foreign monopoly capitalists and plantation owners, instead of doing the "fat job."

Taken to West Germany, I was forced to do coal hewing, and found it most tollsome indeed.

The West German foremen always shadowed us south Korean miners to watch us at work, treating us like criminals.

These scoundrels, whenever something went wrong, shifted a blame on to us. It was really unbearable.

To top it all, there were no labour protection devices whatever in the pits. So, the accident occurred almost every day. Many became crippled or died.

I witnessed the terrible sights of the disaster and myself was exposed to the danger of falling a victim at any minute. It was hard reality. I even cursed the life. And all this means, in the final analysis, that the coal conveyed out of pits in a steady flow was stained with the sweat, tears and blood of us south Korean hewers.

My work was risky and back-breaking and the pay low. And yet so much was deducted from my meagre wage under the names of "insurance due," "commodity tax," "wage tax" and "board and lodging" and the like. Besides, I had to save something from my wage however small it was, because I had promised with the rogues of "Foreign Exchange Bank" of south Korea, fooled by their sugar-coated words. As a matter of course, the debt continued to pile up.

We left the dear homeland for the foreign country in a hope of making money but got into such destitution. Our family members back home would have terribly been saddened if they had been informed of such a plight.

True, we were subjected to the greatest indignation.

Unable to stand any longer, we stormed into the office of the coal mine to demand labour protection devices in the pits and wage hike as well. The owner of the coal mine refused to meet us and, in his stead, a man in charge of underground operation appeared and said, "You were jobless in south Korea. But you have a job to do here. That would be something you ought to be grateful for. Why, all these fusses, eh? We're going to send the whole lot of you to the shamble of the South Vietnamese war if you don't work as we want you to."

A miserable lot befell likewise the south Korean nurses who were sold out to West Germany. They were 20 to 40 years old, and married women accounted for one third.

They were so hard up in south Korea that they had to leave their husbands and children behind to toil as nurses in the far-away alien land. The suffering was too much for them to endure.

The south Korean nurses were employed in the hospitals which lay scattered far and wide in West Germany, more than 300 in all, and were compelled to work harder than they could manage.

In case with the pupil nurses, they also were in a bad fix. No wage though they worked early from morning till late at night and as hard as anybody else at that. They were said to be learning the art of nursing, provided with the minimum allowance to cover board and lodging and traffic expense.

So they could find no way of meeting their debts incurred for travel expense from south Korea to West Germany. To make money to pay them off they had to do all sorts of undesirable things against their will.

What I have related here was a mere fraction of my eyewitness account or experience I had had in West Germany.

As you may see from this, my countrymen in south Korea, if they are sold out to foreign countries under the plans for "emigration" and "manpower export," will be bound to slave, suffering from hunger and humiliation and threatened with a danger of losing their lives.

Ro Jun Sok

(The contributor was an emigrant to West Germany and worked there as a coal miner. He came over to the northern half of the DPRK.)

ANOTHER BLOW TO IMPERIALISM

According to a report, the parliament election was held in New Zealand recently. The National party, the reactionary ruling party, suffered a signal defeat in the election and was compelled to get out of power. The Labour party won a great success and rose to power.

On the other hand, in Australia there was the election to the Lower House. It ended in the overwhelming victory of the Labour party over the Liberal and Country parties, the reactionary ruling parties, as a result of which the Labour party seized power.

The election returns and replacement of power in the two countries reflect the trend of the times and the aspiration of the people.

In the past period the reactionary rulers of New Zealand and Australia had carried out the domestic and foreign policies going against the will of the people. The victory of the two Labour parties in the respective parliament elections was attributable to the fact that the peoples of Australia and New Zealand rejected the reactionary, anti-popular, aggressive policies pursued by the rulers in the internal and external activities.

The results of the elections in the two countries signified a rebuff to the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries and particularly a heavy blow to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism towards Asia and Oceania.

We hail the election results in Australia and New Zealand and hope that the new governments of the two countries will carry out their policies in keeping with the aspiration of the people and the trend of the times.

Just Steps of Togolese and Zaire Peoples

The Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally, the ruling party of Togo, adopted a decision to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 5.

Earlier, on November 29 the Zaire People's Movement of Revolution, the ruling party of Zaire, announced a decision on recognition of the DPRK. Meanwhile, on December 1 the Government of Zaire Republic put out of the country the south Korean "ambassador" who had lodged an objection against its decision, labelling his action as the "interference in the internal affairs of Zaire."

The Korean people warmly hail the recognition of our country by the Zaire People's Movement of Revolution and the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally, considering that it is a reasonable step taken on the lofty stand to develop the friendly relations among the peoples who are struggling for national independence, social progress and world peace and against imperialism and colonialism and it is an expression of support and solidarity to the just cause of the Korean people.

The Government and people of our Republic will, in the future too, as in the past, make positive efforts to develop and consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries, big or small, which assume friendly attitude toward our country.

Believing that the steps taken by the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and the Zaire People's Movement of Revolution to recognize the DPRK will provide a good opportunity for development of the friendly relations between the Korean people and the peoples of these countries, we wish them fresh success in their struggle for creation of a new life.

Japanese Reactionaries' Criminal Move to Speed Up Militarization

Recently the Japanese militarists raced the aggressive "fourth defence buildup plan" through the Diet, which they had long pushed forward in disregard of the strong denunciation of the public opinion at home and abroad. They are now adding spurs to the militarization of the internal structure.

This is a criminal move of theirs designed to further key up the tension in Asia, realize their ambition of overseas aggression and faithfully execute the "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Armed forces of aggression are now being built up on a full scale in Japan to meet the demands of the 'new Asia policy' of the U.S. imperialists and the overseas expansion policy of Japanese militarism. The rearmament manoeuvres stepped up by the Japanese militarists under an extremely rapacious plan to dominate Asia are entering a grave stage as the days go by." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 497.)

The so-called "fourth defence buildup plan" is a military expansion plan big in scale. The estimated investments for it amount to the tune of 4,630,000,000,000 yen in Japanese currency, or twice the size of the third plan. To put it into practice, now in Japan the production of military goods including weapons for attack are being sped up in real earnest and the "self-defence forces" are being enlarged in a big way. According to the "fourth defence buildup plan," the aggressive "self-defence forces" of Japan are expected to outdo the "imperial army" at the time of the Second World War scores of times in manoeuvrability and fire power. Moreover, the Japanese militarists raved that Japan's military expansion plan would not end with the fourth plan and that the fifth and sixth plans would have to be carried out. In other words, they mean to augment the armaments unrestrictedly.

To veil their manoeuvrings for militarization and for revival and rearming, the Japanese reactionaries jabber that Japan will not become a "military power" even if she may become an "economically strong country" and that she will only possess the minimum armed forces needful for her own "defence." But no one will be deceived by their crafty sleight of hand.

Still worse, these days they rant that the main point in the "fourth defence buildup plan" is to secure the "command of the sea and air in the Far East" and that the naval forces are of special account in overseas expansion. This hokum of the Japanese reactionaries of today is not different at all from the brigandish logic the Sato clique used to cling to without hesitation previously.

On the plea of "assuring the security of Japan's major sea routes," they are openly scheming to increase the strength of the "maritime self-defence force" and broaden the sphere of its activity. It is quite obvious that the Japanese militarists are persisting in their underhand plot to make military "advance" on Asian countries across the sea.

At present, the Japanese militarists blab that Japan will "keep up the system of security with the United States" and that the "maintenance of Japan-U.S. friendly relations still remains an axis of Japan's diplomacy." Thus, they are further strengthening their criminal collusion and collaborations with the U.S. for aggression on Asia and continuously pursuing their hostile policy towards Asian nations under the cloak of "peace" and "friendship."

Especially, after the announcement of the north-south joint statement, the Japanese militarists outwardly "welcome" it but in deed they are sticking to their intrigue to keep Korea perpetually divided and reinvade south Korea with quickened pace. They have gone so far as to openly declare that "there is no change in the Japanese government's policy toward south Korea at the present stage when the north-south talks are in progress." They are giving political, economic and military assistance to the case-hardened advocators of "reunification by overpowering communism" in the latters' move to "build up national strength" and "cultivate real power."

These moves will only be detrimental, and in no way be beneficial, to the dialogue and collaboration between the north and the south and to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Japanese militarists must face the changed reality squarely, get rid of their "great power" megalomania, give up their insolent delusion about playing the "international role commensurate with the great power" and stop forthwith their criminal manoeuvres against our country and other Asian nations.

Our people can never overlook the rapid rebirth of Japanese militarism which is turning up as a dangerous force of aggression or tolerate the cunning schemes of the Japanese reactionaries who are obstructing the just struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Should the Japanese militarists continue to take the course of aggression, war and militarization, persistently going against the trend of the times, they will never escape the stern judgement of history and will meet a more miserable end.

Chin Bang Hun

Concrete Steps Should Be Taken without Delay to Realize North-South Collaboration and Interchange

As already made known, the third meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission and the first session of the North-South Co-ordination Commission were held in Seoul for two days from November 30 to December 1 amid the great hope and concern of the whole nation.

The third meeting of the NSCC Co-Chairmen witnessed the composition of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, a permanent joint body of the two sides for the implementation of the north-south joint statement. At the first session of the NSCC, both sides exchanged views on effecting interchange in various fields and working together with concerted efforts in the spirit of the north-south joint statement and in line with the agreed provisions of the second meeting of the NSCC Co-Chairmen and agreed to form an executive council and a joint secretariat at an early date so that the North-South Co-ordination Commission may satisfactorily perform its functions and to work out the detailed rules for the operation of the NSCC.

This was achieved in embodying the spirit of the north-south joint statement and fulfilling its agreed points. It acquires a positive significance in advancing the struggle of our people to end the national split and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Particularly, with the composition of the North-South Co-ordination Commission which our side consistently called for, it has become possible to normalize the political negotiations between the north and the south through a permanent joint body of the nation and take concrete steps for promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and ensure their implementation.

The composition of the North-South Co-ordination Commission and the holding of its first session are a precious fruition of the programme of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country advanced by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a striking demonstration of the correctness and invincible vitality of the immortal *Juche* idea founded by him and the principle of independence, its embodiment.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brightly lit up the path of reunification with the great *Juche* idea in the early days of the division of the country and put forward the fair and aboveboard national reunification programme for reunifying the country independently and peacefully on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces and has wisely led our Party and people for its implementation.

Especially in his famous historic August 6 speech last year and a series of talks with foreign journalists in the subsequent period the Leader repeatedly advanced active national salvation measures and concrete proposals for realizing contacts and negotiations between the north and the south, rejoining the severed national ties and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, thereby opening up a new prospect for reunification.

It is widely known a fact that under the situation which was fast developing in favour of our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country with the historic August 6 speech of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a momentum talks opened between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south and high-level talks between the two sides were held to be followed by the publication of the north-south joint statement the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification laid down by our side.

When receiving the Co-Chairman of the south Korean side who attended the second meeting of the NSCC Co-Chairmen held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of our Republic, and his entourage, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated practical ways of fulfilling the three principles of national reunification stipulated in the north-south joint statement and the basic content of the relations between the north and the south.

The Leader taught again recently that our nation must not be split into two, but be reunited into one under all circumstances and the country's reunification must be attained by the efforts of our nation itself, without reliance upon the outside forces and, to this end, the north and the south must not stand in confrontation and competition but achieve unity and cooperation.

The success made at the Pyongyang meeting of the NSCC Co-Chairmen where the north and the south reached a unanimity of views on pooling strength and working together in various fields and adopted the "agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission" was of great practical significance in improving the north-south relations and attaining the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The composition of the North-South Co-ordination Commission and the holding of its first session further consolidated the success of the Pyongyang meeting of the NSCC Co-Chairmen and proved that our people could well solve the domestic affairs of our nation by themselves and expedite the reunification of the country, the aspiration of the nation, given sincere efforts on both sides.

The success made in fulfilling the points of agreement mentioned in the north-south joint statement is, of course, a most initial one in the light of the urgency of the solution of the reunification question in our country.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung earnestly taught, the way of accelerating national reunification, the cherished desire of the whole nation, lies not in confrontation and competition between the north and the south but in their mutual cooperation and unity.

For multilateral cooperation and collaboration the north and the south should, first of all, create an atmosphere of mutual trust.

To create such an atmosphere, the arms race and the reinforcement of armed forces must be renounced as a token of trust.

If any one side continues to reinforce armed forces, the other side has no alternative but to reinforce the armed forces to cope with it. This will stimulate endless arms race between the north and the south and result in confrontation instead of collaboration, and split instead of unity, and then in the end things will not go on along the road of peaceful reunification but along a road opposite to it.

If the north and the south want to trust each other and go ahead hand in hand with each other for the great cause of the nation, they should clearly manifest it by practice and take the road of seeking collaboration and unity, not locking horns with each other in any form.

Otherwise the cooperation between the north and the south will amount to no more than an empty talk.

Even though the two sides may have contacts and dialogue with each other to improve the north-south relations and to solve the question of the country's reunification and reach this or that agreement in this course, the question will not be settled and the relations between the north and the south will not be improved, unless the agreement is put into concrete action.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"To settle fundamental problems for the country's reunification, it is necessary to have contacts and negotiations on a wider scale and in many fields to discuss a number of specific measures for removing the long-accumulated misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south, promoting understanding and attaining independent, peaceful reunification." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., pp. 30-31.)

Now we are confronted with a series of realistic problems awaiting solution, such as the questions of seeking concrete ways for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, of realising extensive political, economic and cultural interchange and collaboration between the north and the south and relaxing tension in the country and of taking joint steps in the external activities in accordance with the principles agreed upon between the two sides.

All these problems can not be solved, unless the north and the south pool strength and collaborate with each other in practice, not in words, in all fields.

If the north and the south realize economic collaboration, it will greatly help towards rapidly developing economy, ensuring the independence of the national economy and stabilizing and improving the people's living throughout the country by effectively mobilizing and utilizing all the manpower and material resources on a nation-wide scale.

Cultural cooperation will make it possible to restore the cultural commonness which is gradually disappearing due to split and achieve the uniformity of culture and ensure the fast development of national culture peculiar to our country on a new basis.

Cooperation in the military field will render it possible to consolidate peace in our country and jointly meet foreign aggression and drastically lessen the military burdens on the people.

Cooperation in the diplomatic field will make it possible to greatly contribute to the enhancement of the international influence of our country and to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

Political cooperation between the north and the south is of particular importance.

If the two parts of our country realize political collaboration by establishing, say, a north-south Confederation, we will push forward more vigorously and more smoothly the collaboration in all fields—economy, culture, military and diplomacy—and bring a decisive phase in promoting the north-south relations and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Many-sided collaboration between the north and the south is the way to rejoin the severed ties of the nation and remarkably increase our internal forces and the way to heighten the spirit of independence and national pride of the fellow countrymen and shape the destiny of our nation firmly taking it into our own hands.

It is also a path to earlier realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and without taking this path, independent and peaceful reunification can not be achieved.

All these problems set forth by our side reflect the patriotic desire to accomplish earlier the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in the spirit of the north-south joint statement and they are based on the objective realities of our country.

The question of reunification can be smoothly solved only when both sides take a stand of unity and collaboration, not the stand of confrontation and competition. Therefore, each side must not lay stress on the differences in ideology, ideal and system between the north and the south, but realize unity and collaboration, not sticking to the differences but transcending them, in the interest of the future of the nation, and must subordinate everything to the promotion of the cause of national reunification.

Whether or not one wants to take without delay concrete steps for the removal of mistrust, termination of confrontation and for cooperation and collaboration between the north and the south, is an important yardstick showing whether or not one wants the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

It is because we want to end the artificial division of the country as early as possible and promote the cause of reunification that we call for collaboration and unity between the north and the south.

An early realization of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and an urgent demand of the times.

Judging from the fact that at the latest meetings the north and the south exchanged views on conducting interchange in various fields and on pooling strength and working together, we may expect that unity and collaboration will be realized in the future course of negotiations.

We will, as ever, make every possible effort to promote the cause of reunification through active and multilateral collaboration between the north and the south.

Cho Son Won

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